

contributed to *Zoe* (2: 217-225) a "List of the California Marine Algae" and further notes (4: 358-362) on "Some New and Some Old Algae". His collections of algae were mainly determined by Professor W. G. Farlow, who named for his correspondent *Mesogloia Andersonii*, *Laminaria Andersonii* and other new species. The grasses and willows were also among his favorite plants (see his list of grasses in the Natural History of Santa Cruz County and a paper on "A Monoecious Willow" in *Zoe*, 1: 41). Doubtless he published various fugitive articles, such as that on "Redwood Stumps" (*Pac. Rur. Press*, 13:34, Jan. 20, 1877), and on the "Geological Outline of the Santa Cruz Range" (*Pac. Rur. Press*, 12:282, Oct. 23, 1876). His grass collection is now in the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.

Dr. Anderson was, however, not only a physician and a naturalist, but also a man of civic interests who gave freely of his services to the communities where he lived. As trustee he helped to build the first public school house in what is now the city of Minneapolis. He was School Superintendent of Ormsby County, Nevada, Surgeon-General upon the military staff of Governor Blaisdell of Nevada, School Trustee of Santa Cruz, California, for several years and a Trustee of the Santa Cruz Free City Library of which he is known as one of the two founders. An appreciation of his public services to Santa Cruz County and his character as a man is to be found in the *Santa Cruz Surf* for July 10, 1908. He died at Santa Cruz, December 22, 1910.

MEASUREMENTS OF CUPRESSUS PYGMAEA SARG. ON THE MENDOCINO "PINE BARRENS" OR "WHITE PLAINS".

WILLIAM C. MATHEWS

I found three groves of *Cupressus pygmaea* on the Mendocino coast where the trees grew unusually large, both in girth and in height. In each case the trees grew in low damp swales which during the winter months are covered with water for days at a time. On the outskirts of the swales the trees were smaller and not unusual in any way.

One place (situation no. 1) where *Cupressus pygmaea* attains a large size is one and one-half miles north-north-east of Fort Bragg and about one and one-fourth miles from the ocean. A second place is about one-half mile east of situation no. 1. A third place is back of Caspar and about two and one-half miles from the coast. The trees in this last locality are not so large in girth as in the former sections, but they are splendid tall trees, averaging perhaps 2 feet in diameter. In this locality they are found in the forest associated with Redwood, Douglas Fir, Tan Oak, Chinquapin and Sitka Spruce.

In the first two places the other species of trees had been cut down, leaving the Cypress standing, but on one forty-acre patch, the Cypress had been felled and sold to the Union Lumber Co. The Company sawed the logs and made lumber which was sold and manufactured into Cedar-wood boxes. Below are given the measurements

of a number of trees. These measurements are fair and accurate. Where a tree trunk was exceedingly large for a few feet only, I did not measure it. I took measurements only on well-developed or symmetrical trees.

Tree no. 1: trunk 100 in. in circumference at 30 in. from the ground; 84 in. in circumference 6 ft. from the ground. This latter circumference held good for 16 ft. and then tapered gradually to the top which was 100 ft. from the ground. The first branches were 30 ft. from the ground. This tree had been burned and the lower bark and some of the wood was gone. Cones were clinging to the dead top branches.

Tree no. 2: trunk 80 in. in circumference at 5 ft. from the ground, 80 ft. high.

Tree no. 3: a stump from which a log had been sold, 44½ in. in diameter at 47 in. from the ground. I identified the stump by the bark and the remainder of the top which lay on the ground about 70 ft. from the stump.

Tree no. 4: trunk 115 in. in circumference at 5 ft. above the ground. The trunk was even larger in girth higher up. This was a beautiful tree, almost perfectly symmetrical. It had been burned and was dead; it was 100 ft. to the broken top.

Tree no. 5: trunk 80 in. in circumference at 5 ft. from the ground; a fine tree 80 ft. high, dead.

Tree no. 6: felled tree left on ground, the trunk 2 ft. in diameter, 85 ft. high, 40 ft. to first branches.

Tree no. 7: trunk 11 ft. 3 in. in circumference at 6 in. above the ground, held its size to 60 ft. and then diminished to a smaller diameter and grew 40 ft. higher. It had not been dead long because the top was literally loaded with branches and the branches in turn loaded with dried fruits.

Tree no. 8: trunk 14 ft. 9 in. in circumference at 6 ft. above the base, holding its diameter well to 50 ft. It was badly burned at the base, so had the tree been measured when intact it would have been considerably greater in circumference.

Tree no. 9: trunk 102 in. in circumference at 6 ft. from the ground; 90 ft. high. Its branches were self pruned to within 20 ft. of the top.

Tree no. 10: stump of a tree felled for the log, 37 in. in diameter at 3 ft. above the ground. A 60-foot log had been taken and the top was left lying on the ground. The diameter at 60 ft. was 19½ in. The tree was 136 ft. high.

Tree no. 11: trunk 38 in. in diameter at 4 ft. from the ground. Measurement taken on a stump.

Tree no. 12: trunk 11 ft. in circumference, nearly 200 ft. high and holding its diameter exceedingly well towards the top.

The above trees were measured in situation no. 1, as given above. In situation no. 2, I measured the largest tree I ever saw of this species. This tree had a trunk 27 ft. in circumference at 5 ft. above the ground and was well over 150 ft. high. The tree was dead but

the bark was still clinging to the tree and the wood was sound. In this same locality, on about 40 acres, there were many trees of large size, all standing, but trees of other species were nearly all cut down, leaving almost a pure forest of the Cypress. Hundreds and thousands of Cypress seedlings were springing up all over the place and especially about the base of the trees. I noticed where a tree had fallen that a large semicircle of seedlings grew about the crown for quite a distance around but not near the center of the tree. This is due to the fact that the lower branches die leaving the top branches covered with fruit and when the tree falls the seeds are sown broadcast from the top.

All the Cypress trees of the Mendocino County coast grow on the "prairie" or "plains" region or in the forest adjoining the "plains". The bark is thin and gray in the larger trees but in the smaller trees it is brown and more fibrous. The bark seems to be laid on in strips and peels easily this time of the year. The bark remains intact while the tree lives but peels naturally after death. The wood splits easily and when dried out makes a good fire wood. The sap wood is from 1½ in. to 2½ in. thick in the larger trees.

Fort Bragg, January, 1914.

FROM SAN DIEGO TO THE BAY OF ALL SAINTS, LOWER CALIFORNIA, AND BACK.—NOTES OF A BOTANIST VISITING MEXICAN SOIL.

C. C. PARRY

A favorable opportunity recently offering to extend my observations, made nearly a third of a century ago in connection with the Mexican Boundary Survey, across the line then marked out dividing Upper from Lower California, was eagerly embraced.¹ Accordingly, a party of five, provided with a compact botanical outfit, early during the present month found themselves en route to a little-known district of our neighbor Republic. Unfortunately, political boundaries do not often indicate natural divisions of country, and not till we encountered, in the broad Tiajuana Valley, the Mexican Custom House officials, could we realize that we were entering a foreign land. Possibly for the reason that the botany of the route was clearly cosmopolitan, we were permitted to pass with slight in-

¹ On this expedition there was collected a large amount of new material which has since become classical. The major-domo of the party was H. C. Orcutt of San Diego, assisted by his son, C. R. Orcutt. Here it was that the younger Orcutt acquired, under the influence of Dr. Parry, an interest in collecting plants and turned plant collector for life. Another member of the party was C. G. Pringle, a prince of plant-collectors, whose name was well-known to botanists everywhere.

The Orcutts were Sabbatarians and when it came the Lord's Day they proposed, as a matter of course, that neither man nor beast should travel. A fifth member of the party drew a gun and forced the Orcutts to proceed. It is unnecessary to say that neither the high-minded Parry nor the considerate and friendly Pringle had anything to do with this coercion.

Dr. Parry's narrative of this 1882 Todos Santos expedition has, we believe, never been published in any scientific magazine or journal, botanical or otherwise.—W. L. JEPSON.